

Boston Evening Post.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME X. NO. 71.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1836.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

DR. WILLIAMS, THE OCULIST.

The following Articles were copied from the *Comet* of Nismes, in France, dated April 27, 1835, relative to one of the Cases of Blindness and Deafness, which occurred in that city.

During the short stay of Mr. WILLIAMS, Oculist to his Majesty, in this city, we have received account of some of the very extraordinary cures he has performed on a great number of grateful persons, cured of Blindness or Deafness, who have called at his office, to state their restoration to sight, &c.; but the only one we shall mention this day, is much to the honor of Mr. Williams, whose reputation as an Oculist, is well known throughout all Europe. Madam Bruguier, Rampart Street, No. 34, Nismes, came to us the day before yesterday, leading her son, about three years of age, who had been totally blind two or three months. She stated to us her having frequently, together with her husband and child, waited upon Mr. Williams, who insisted upon being paid a certain sum at the commencement, and the remainder after the completion of a cure: which her husband at last consented to do, leaving the blind child and mother with the Doctor, whilst he went home to procure the money; and Mr. Williams, it seems, was confident that the father would return in a short time, began to treat the child, and actually restored him to sight. The grandfather, however, opposed that his son should pay, until some good was done to the child, ordered the father to send his sister for his wife and blind child to return home, without any thing being done, as it appears to be a rule with Mr. Williams, no longer to accept promises of payment after the cure is performed, as he seldom found people so good as their word. The aunt came for her sister, and as she expected, her blind nephew. But the child saw nothing after very small playthings; she with joy, ran and informed her brother, who came and paid Mr. Williams for two months treatment, and solicited us to express his gratitude, (in which he desired all his townsmen should join,) to the Oculist who was so successful.—*Editor.*

To Mr. WILLIAMS, Oculist to the King of France:
Sir,—I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the DEAFNESS with which I was afflicted for a long time, is now entirely removed by the efficacy of the Remedies you confided to me, for the cure of my disease. This cure, in my opinion, does you the more honor and credit, as it was performed in a short time, and almost without any pain or inconvenience. Believe me, Sir,

SARUS, Proprietor.
Resident at Vauvert, near Nismes.

Another testimony of the cure of Deafness.

Mr. Williams, Oculist—Sir, I am convinced the numerous tricks and impositions by which the public have been frequently duped, and the strong propensity and shameless practices of designing men, subject even Truth itself to suspicion. Hence when you speak of thousands benefited by your invaluable medicines for diseased eyes, and of that which is indeed wonderful, being under the blessing of God accomplished by them. Had they seen the hundreds I have seen in a day at your house, and felt the benefit I have also myself derived from your invaluable applications, being restored to sight of the right eye, which was blind by Gutta Serena. I also feel it a duty I owe to you, if not to the public, to mention the advantages my daughter has received by your remedies for the diseases of the Ear, and her case I conceive was peculiar, being deaf from infancy. At about ten years of age, I went with her to that celebrated Surgeon, the late Mr. Maule, of Pall Mall, who on examination, informed me he could not afford any assistance, that we must wait the result of altered circumstances, and passing years; we did so, but without success. When between 16 and 17 years of age, understanding you had antidotes for deafness, I applied to you; and, have the gratification to say, we administered the same with the happiest effects, by which she was perfectly restored to the enjoyment of that desirable Faculty of hearing.

Yours ever, &c.
T. BURFORD.
County Fire-Office, Hackney, near London, Feb. 13, 1813.

Further Testimony.

A lady of the name of Howitt, of Low Hill, Liverpool, who had been greatly benefited in her sight, and who had given Mr. Williams permission to use her name, represented to him that her mother, a lady turned of 60, had entirely lost the use of one Ear. In August, 1812, Mr. W. received her as a patient, and sent her his Remedies for the cure of Deafness. He received the following letter from the lady, stating that her hearing is now complete:—

SIR,—Allow me to present you my grateful acknowledgments, for the benefit I have derived from the use of your Remedies for the cure of Deafness, which have exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The comfort I now enjoy makes me anxious for its publicity, that persons suffering under a similar deprivation may know where to apply for relief. I had entirely lost the use of one Ear for a considerable time, attended with a very unpleasant sensation in the head, which rendered me quite stupid. I am truly happy in declaring that, although upwards of sixty, my Hearing is now perfectly acute, which I am persuaded would not have been the case, if I had not had recourse to your valuable composition. A wish to be serviceable to the afflicted, impels me to say, that I shall at all times be happy to answer any inquiries on the subject, either personally or by letter, post paid. I remain, Sir, with sentiments of gratitude and esteem, yours, &c.

C. WALKER.
To J. WILLIAMS, Esq. London.
Dated, Low Hill, Liverpool, Nov. 15, 1812.

Deafness Cured.

False near Lyons, July 28, 1816.

DR WILLIAMS,—I return you a thousand thanks for the attention you have bestowed on me. At the end of a severe fit of illness, with which I was attacked at ten years of age, I lost entirely my hearing. Several persons were consulted, who prescribed various remedies, without my deriving the smallest benefit, and I had abandoned all hopes of relief long before I heard of your arrival in this city; yet on my friends strongly persuading me to consult you, I once more determined on making another, and last effort, that I might obtain so great a blessing; and I must say with gratitude to God and to you, that none ever produced the effect of those which you sent me from Paris, two months since. At the fifth injection, I began to hear the ticking of a watch, and I am now happy to inform you, at present I hear every thing. I have the honor to salute you, Sir, and pray that you will keep me in your remembrance.

Short Sight.

Miss DAVIES, of Trinity Square, London, (sister of Dr. Davies, a celebrated Physician,) was born with defective Sight, almost amounting to Blindness, attained her nineteenth year before she ever beheld a star; or the breadth of any street, or discerned the hour of the day by a clock or watch, unless close to the objects, although her friends had consulted the most eminent Oculists, &c. who conceived it utterly impossible that

her Sight could be improved without, or even by surgical operations; yet she has the gratification to see much more than these, after three months attendance on Mr. Williams, to the great joy of her parents and friends.

Another Cure of Gutta Serena, or Palsy of the Optic Nerve, from Mr. Luard, Doctor in Medicine, to Mr. Williams, formerly Oculist to Louis XVIII.

SIR,—I think it my duty to render homage to truth, for the excellent remedies discovered by such men as have devoted their time and talents to the exercise of the art of curing the diseases of their fellow citizens. And I could not on that account, Sir, withhold from you the proof of complete success that I have had in the use of your remedies in several diseases of the Eye and Eyelids, but more particularly on a lady who was attacked in my presence by the gutta serena, or palsy of the optic nerve, of the right eye, without having proved, previously to that dreadful accident, any indisposition that could cause the least fear of such an affliction. Having examined attentively both eyes, and the dilatation of the pupil of the left eye, as well as the small contractility that was manifested, I could easily predict that she would perhaps in the space of four and twenty hours become totally blind. The following day my prediction was realized, when it was not possible for her to discover the light, even with either eye. I lost no time to apply blisters, leeches, seton in the neck, &c. without the slightest advantage, and recollecting that I had employed your remedies with success in several minor cases, I thought it my duty to send to you for some, to be applied to the eyes of the lady in question. When they arrived, I began and continued their application for about five weeks, before which an evident improvement was manifest, and in the space of two or three months both her eyes were perfectly restored. This, Sir, is the exact truth, and it gives me pleasure to communicate it to you in writing. I thought also to felicitate you upon the fortunate results that you have obtained on several persons of Honorific, which have gone over to Havre to consult you, who had been entirely blind in one or both eyes, yet by your kind attention to them, have been restored to their sight, and continue to be all of them in a very satisfactory state.

I have equally to thank you, Sir, for your treatise on the diseases of the Eye and Ear, which you were so kind as to send me; and if I have been slow to express to you my thanks, it was, because I was in hopes each day to leave this, for your city, with my wife, who I desired should place herself under your care, on account of a weakness of the eye-lids, so much so as to prevent her using her needle—a work which is delightful to her, and one of the chief pleasures of her life; but the bad state of the weather has been the only cause that we have been deprived of the advantage of seeing you.

Receive Sir, the assurance of yours, &c.

LUARD, M. D.

Honfleur, (in France,) Sept. 21, 1829.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

URIAH A. BOYDEN respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken an office in Joy's Building, Boston, where he will be happy to see those who may desire his services in the various branches of Civil Engineering, hoping that by his skill in his profession, and his attention to business, to receive a good patronage.

REFERENCE—P. T. Jackson, Esq., Col. F. B. Edwin, Boston.

Kirk Boat, Esq., Lowell.

Col. L. Bulfinch, (Charl. town.)

Prof. J. Hayward, Cambridge.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted to Charles Lane for important improvements in the construction of GRATES for BURNING ANTHRACITE COAL and WOOD, in open fire places, on a new principle. By the improvements in the LANE GRATE, combustion being supported by heated air, the most substantial anthracite coal can be so freely ignited that the surface of the fire presents the same glowing heat that is exhibited by the interior. In this Grate moisture and pure, warm air, whose important desiderata are obtained, whereby those old objections, the destruction of furniture by shrinking, injury to house plants, and the difficulty experienced by some persons in breathing a dry atmosphere, heated by anthracite coal, are completely removed. This Grate, for cleanliness, surpasses any fire-place, grate, or stove for burning any kind of fuel, and being got up in an elegant style, will supersede those of other descriptions now in use.

The undersigned having purchased the PATENT RIGHT for the United States, have made extensive preparations for the manufacture of the LANE PATENT GRATE, and will receive orders at 22 South street, for the same, at 62 Congress street, (up stairs,) where the public are invited to call and see one in operation.

The undersigned are now manufacturing a complete assortment of LANE'S PATENT GRATES, from 12 to 20 inch fire-sides, for Parlor, Chamber, Bed-room, and Kitchen, and for INSURANCE OFFICES and BANKING ROOMS; it will be found the most pleasant, as it is the most economical Grate that can be used, the price varying from \$0 to \$50.

77 N. B.—Every infringement of the Patent right will be prosecuted to the extent of the law; and purchasers are recommended that they are liable for damages for purchasing the LANE PATENT GRATE of any INFRINGER of the Patent Right, and will be dealt with accordingly.

ENOCH W. PERRY, Proprietors of

W. M. PERRY & CO., Patent Right.

BENJ. THOMAS, 3mis. Feb 20

LOST—A number of bills against different individuals, and a note of hand signed by John F. F. and payable to Josiah Oakes. A suitable reward will be paid to any person who will leave said papers at No. 7 Stillman Place. The public are cautioned not to pay said note and bills to any person but the undersigned.

JOSIAH OAKES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A GOOD PRINTER.

With a small capital.—A young man, acquainted with the printing business, having a small capital, and wishing to invest it in a large and lucrative newspaper establishment in one of the largest towns in this Commonwealth, may hear of an opportunity to suit him by applying at the Office of the Morning Post.

BOARDERS.—Four or Five gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family—apply at No. 125 Hanover st.

WANTED.—A boy, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Gilding or Looking glass trade—inquire at WARREN LINCOLN'S, No. 20 Washington st, up stairs.

300 BOXES SICHU ORANGES, in prime or

drum—for sale at No. 9 Market square, by DANIEL DRAPER.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain board in a respectable private family at the north part of the city—apply at store 165 Hanover street.

JORNEYMAN CABINET MAKERS WANTED.—Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers, who wish constant employment in the City, on application at this Office.

MERCHANT'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

MANUFACTURED and for sale by JOHN MARSH, No. 77 Washington st., Joy's Buildings—a prime assortment of Account books in Russia and Russett Binding, with patent Spring Backs. Also, a variety of smaller Account Books, Notes and Bill books, Memorandum books, Trunk Books, or Bankers' Cases, Port Folios, Manuscript Letter Writers, &c. Also—Superior English Letter and Folio Post Paper; very plain do. for the Copying Press and Foreign Letters; superior do. and Letter Paper, ruled for Accounts, &c., with a choice selection of the most desirable Metallic Pens, London Yulfs, fine Penknives, Desk do. and Engravers, black and red Ink, Japan do. Wafers, Sealing Wax, Counting House Instruments, Patent Rulers, Japan Card Racks, &c.

N. B. Account Books made to order. Ship Goods and Blanks printed at short notice.

EMPLOYMENT.—A number of young men can obtain immediate employment and good wages, by applying to J. H. TUCKER, No. 5 Brattle square.

ELEGANT ENGLISH PERFUMERY.—JAS. & EDWARD ATKINSON, Perfumers, 24 Old Bond st., corner of Burlington Gardens, London, have supplied their Agents, Messrs. A. DICKSON, 36 South Market street, with a valuable quantity of the following articles, which have been generally approved—

FASHIONABLE SOAP.

White Hands.—Atkinson's Almond Soap—made from the purest Oil of Almonds—having all the softening qualities of the Almond with the detergency of the common Alkaline Soap.

Chapped Hands.—Camphor Soap—J. & E. A. recommend this Soap as containing a greater quantity of Camphor than has hitherto been considered practicable. It possesses all the cooling and other good qualities of that well known article.

For Family Use.—Atkinson's old Brand Windsor Soap. Ambrosial Soap—It is made from pure vegetable oil, and is equally mild as the almond, only differing from it in perfume and coloring—the latter being a light brown, and the perfume a combination of those most generally approved.

The above, with every other new and fashionable Soap and Shaving Cakes, are always ready for exportation, and an allowance is always made on taking one or more dozen.

Atkinson's Concentrated Essence of Lavender—prepared four times the strength of the best Lavender Water, freed from all the impurities of the spirit, and unsophisticated with the sickly admixture of musk, ambergris, &c. The superiority of this article to Lavender Water, is that it is much more powerful in its action, and much cheaper, as it is much more powerful perfume of the Essence for the money, than in the best Lavender water in use.

Atkinson's Vegetable Dye—changes red or grey hair on the head, or whiskers to an auburn or black, so permanent that it will resist perspiration, nor any other cause can in the least affect it.

Beard's Grease, for the growth of Hair—This article is procured from the animal in its native climate, it being known to possess more vivifying properties when so procured, than when the animal is in a domesticated state. It is of the finest quality, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curling Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable article for dressing the hair, making it soft, and glossy, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the hair it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1836.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, February 16, 1836.

The Parties.—The whole aspect of the political firmament, within a few days, has been changed. The whig astrologers could not foresee it. The political elements are dissolving. The whig planets and their satellites, like pebbles in a being-chawed gravel bank, when they have glittered a-while in frost and moonlight, are now rolling down like tumble-bugs to the base, and nestling in the mud. Sisyphus! what unavailing labor to roll them back to the summit. The news from France has come like a thunder cloud upon the whig camp, "turning its silver lining" upon the friends of freedom, and shrouding their apostates with its mantle of darkness and despair. Let them fold it around them, and fall—flat!—I wonder whether Congress is bound to bury the whig party! If so, let the Chairman of Revolutionary Claims, Gabriel Moore, (who says he "is an honest planter,") and Mr. McKean, Chairman of Contingent Expenses, make an estimate, and have leave to report an appropriation bill for this purpose. Let the thing be done genteelly. The autobiography of Lord Timothy Dexter will furnish them with a precedent for the funeral ceremonies of the quick, as his Lordship underwent the honor, and supped with the mourners after the obsequies. But I quit these grave matters, and repair to—

The Senate.—Where Mr. Buchanan produced a very gay subject, though Mr. Calhoun made a grave one of it—no less than a question power against liberty! And what think you the question was, Mr. Buchanan popped?—"Whether each Senator should have the right to introduce three ladies on the floor, without attendants?" He took the affirmative. Mr. Calhoun resolved it into a question of constitutional right, Executive patronage, a struggle between power and liberty, regulation of the males and Post Offices, popular will, and I know not what all. The man is certainly mad! He gravely appealed to the patriotism and humanity of the Senate for the admission of the ladies to the exterior circle of the floor, saying that this was the only ground left to the Senate against the encroachment of power! Whew! Why the gentleman entertained very different sentiments once.—Then he only saw power and patronage in petticoats! and made war upon a single woman, till he dissolved the Cabinet, and had to resign the Vice Presidency!—Now he wants 150 introduced upon the floor of the Senate, where there are six sofas that will hold—no squeeze!—six each, leaving 114 on the standing committee, to "stand upon their arms," for the protection of the Senate—a body guard! It appears to me nothing can equal the folly, inconsistency, and madness of this man's conduct. I won't pursue it further, lest it might be contagious.

Mr. Wright took up the subject, ridiculous as it had been made by the debate, and unworthy as it was of his mover, Mr. B., and made a sensible speech upon it. He said the circular gallery was expressly built to accommodate the ladies, because they could not be accommodated on the floor; and they were excluded from the floor to accommodate the Senate. After the gallery was built, they were again introduced upon the floor, and their presence was found extremely inconvenient for the Senate, and interrupted their public duties. They found it necessary to exclude them; and they now occupied the place expressly provided for their accommodation. Besides this, the whole members of the House, past and present, almost all the public officers, military and civil, besides other privileged classes, were entitled to a place on the floor; and yet there were only six sofas, that would hold six each. How was it possible to accommodate the ladies on the floor? To pass a vote to that effect, would be vain and delusive—they would only be disappointed and discommoded.—The measure was lost; and popular rights, according to Mr. Calhoun, have thus perished in their "last ditch."

Mr. Leigh made a "Read" to the Senate on the subject of Mr. Niles' misapprehending his speech, and wished the gentleman to take back the misconstruction he had put on his "words." Mr. N. is a very honest man, and he declined taking back any thing he had bestowed. He said he remarked upon the substance of Mr. L's speech as he understood it. Mr. L. expressed his astonishment—which had to go for satisfaction—that the gentleman should find the substance so different from the "words." He ought to be thankful that any meaning can be gathered from his mutilated words. I will give an example of his words—"I would not have voted for that French Treaty; no sir;—not that it was not a good treaty—no sir—no!" Now what can one make of such words? I don't think he and Mr. N. will fight—so I won't trouble myself any more about this affair which won't terminate in "honor," and will only end in "words."

The House debated the New York Relief Bill. Mr. Phillips, of Mass. made a good speech in its support; but not sufficiently cogent to change any man's opinion who regards the constitutionality of his duty. I doubt whether the Bill can pass, as reported. Duties will, and ought to be remitted on goods burnt in the packages, and the banks ought to discount the "surplus" liberally. Farther than this, I doubt whether the House will go; but have none, it should not go farther—and I go no farther—myself.

RUS EFFENDI.

Constable Ham, of Salem, whose intimacy with the Rev. Mr. Cheever was the probable cause of his election to office, has proved a very vigilant public servant. On Tuesday evening last, he caught four young men who had for some time been making a disturbance by loud, profane and indecent language, in the very act of insulting a couple of young women. Seizing two of them, he made them confess their own names and those of their accomplices; and on Thursday they were all four had up at the Police Court, where they were bound over by Judge Mack to keep the peace.

Military.—We learn from the New-York papers that Capt. P. Fritz's company of National Greys, of Philadelphia, are about to present Capt. Samuel W. Seely, of the Tompkins Blues, of New-York, a splendid Silver Pitcher, as a token of their respect for him as a friend and soldier. It will be recollected that both of these companies visited Boston, and have among our citizens many friends who will be gratified at this expression of friendship for Capt. S.

Fresh Disturbances between Ohio and Michigan have occurred. The assessors of Michigan have been trying to collect taxes from those who deem themselves citizens of Ohio. The Michigan officers broke open the house of a Mr. Hoadley and took a quantity of property. The people were raised; took out a warrant against the Michigan officers and lodged them in the jail of Wood County, Ohio.

A letter received at Washington from Brownsville, Tenn., states that intelligence had been received there of the death of Col. David Crockett, in Texas, soon after his arrival in that country.

Connecticut.—A very numerous and respectable Democratic State Convention was held at Hartford, on the 17th inst. for the purpose of nominating a ticket for State Officers—the Hon Benjamin Finney in the Chair. The present Governor, Lt. Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, were nominated for re-election with great unanimity—district Committees appointed—and resolutions approving of the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, and the general course of the administration, adopted. The holding of a State Convention at New Haven in Feb. 1837, was recommended, and efficient measures adopted for bringing out the whole democratic strength at the coming election.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says—

"It is rumored, and seems to be believed, that a Message will be sent to Congress to-day by the President of the United States, announcing the reception of official advice that the French government is ready, without further delay, in consequence of the explanations contained in the Annual Message, to pay over the instalments now due under the treaty of 1831, between that Government and the United States."

The Editor of the Keene Republican, alluding to the numerous petitions which have been sent to Congress signed by females, says—

"Had we a wife who would so far 'unsex' herself as to meddle in men's affairs, interfering by petitions and recommendations, in matters of legislation, and national concerns, we would say at once—'My dear' take the 'unmentionables'!"

Theatrical.—Reeve will appear in several of his most successful characters for his benefit this evening, at the Tremont.

The Warren brings out to-night the *Fatal Bridge*, with a splendid stud of horses, which are engaged for a short time.

The Lion goes it on *Zanthe* until the *Secret Mine* can be got ready.

In Thompson's Letter to Garrison, he says—"Hell must have given nine cheers for Gov. McDuffie" when he delivered his last Message. How will the delicate, feminine, abolitionists of Boston relish this refined language of their leader?

Vivalla and Roberts, the two conjurers, exhibited against each other at the Franklin Theatre, N. Y., on Wednesday night last, for a wager of one thousand dollars. Vivalla was the victor.

At the close of Dr. Graham's last course of Lectures, a meeting of his audience was immediately held, Justice SIMMONS in the chair, and a vote passed unanimously to invite him to repeat them.

§3—We have some few remarks upon the Faneuil Hall Meeting in type, but are obliged to omit them this morning for want of room. Also, an article which has been several days in type, in relation to the views taken of the course of our government by the French press, &c. &c.

Sir Walter Scott's Monument in Edinburgh.—Above 6000l. have been subscribed for this national tribute, to be erected in the capital of his native land, whose literature he has so richly adorned.

Too severe.—A Miss McCoy, of Ohio, has recovered in a suit against some faithless lover, the enormous sum of \$15,000.

The Bank Bill.—The Philad. (U. S.) Gazette of Thursday, says—

"It is understood the Bank Bill was not sent to the Governor until late on Tuesday afternoon or evening."

Tolerable Cool.—The mercury sunk to 23 degrees below 0 at Concord, N. H. at sunrise on Friday morning.—On Thursday it was 9 and Wednesday at 14, below 0 at sunrise.

Journeyman Printers are in great demand at Bangor—one or two of the papers there have been suspended for want of help.

The present is the coldest winter we have had since 1784—that was some months before the establishment of the Post.

Ex-Governor Lincoln's Speech in favor of the Appropriation Bills, is spoken of as having been much more able than any of his previous efforts in Congress.

Mr. Editor.—Seeing Mr. Comer's name mentioned in the papers of the day for a benefit, I cannot refrain from offering a few remarks, at the same time indulging the hope, that Tuesday night may indeed prove a real benefit to him. I offer these remarks for the perusal of those unacquainted with this gentleman, for such as are, it would be superfluous to address. Few, sir, are aware that the beautiful opera of Bellini's *La Sonnambula* would not have been produced, had not Comer's powerful and indefatigable aid been brought into action; night and day he labored for the perfection of the delightful choruses of that favorite production. He has become one of us, and I believe I may say no individual of his acquaintance can look back to his first coming with feelings other than of satisfaction; and if excellence in his profession, gentlemanly deportment and integrity of character can command esteem and the favorable notice of the public, Comer deserves it. His bill of fare presents an inviting appearance, and, together with the valuable aid of the celebrated buffo singer, Mr. George W. Dixon, cannot, I trust, fail of drawing his friends about him, even to a jam. You is a clever fellow, let's give him a roarer.

H. & H.

From Florida.—There is no later news from Florida. The volunteers are augmenting their forces, and will doubtless, in a short time, be able to make some decided movement against the Seminoles—the main body of whom, it is supposed, are now between Camp King and Tampa Bay. The Indian Chief, Ocoola, or Powell, concludes a letter to General Clinch in the following terms;—which seem to be a conclusive proof that he is yet living, and his spirit is yet unconquered:—

"You have guns, and so have we—you have powder and lead, and so have we—you have men and so have we—you men will fight, and so will ours, till the last drop of the Seminoles' blood has moistened the dust of his hunting ground."

Montevideo, 29th Aug., 1835.—The captains of all merchant vessels proceeding from foreign ports in which Consuls of the Republic reside, who present their manifest without being certified by said Consuls will be subjected to an additional duty of six per cent. on the value of the goods—to take effect on those coming from the Brazils at four months, and those from Europe and America at eight months from this date.

Remarkable Fact.—Yesterday a sample of oats was exhibited, on Change, which was part of a cargo of five thousand bushels recently imported from London. Considerable quantities of other descriptions of grain are now on their way to this country from Europe.—N. Y. Com.

The Lowell Patriot says—"There will be probably, a quarter more business done the present year, than in any previous one in our history, except the last, and more money made. Unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times, our own town is destined to reap its full share of the rich harvest."

The Mississippi Fire Company, No 2, at New Orleans, have remitted the generous sum of \$1350 in aid of the funds of the New York Fireman's Charitable Association, which being invested in Fire Insurance Stocks, were very much reduced by the late conflagration.

Long Island Rail Road.—We learn that the Directors yesterday located this work from Jamaica to the vicinity of Jericho, and authorized it to be put under contract, for gradation, immediately.—Jour. Com.

The Death Warrant of Simeon L. Crockett and Stephen Russell, the recently convicted incendiaries, commanding their execution to take place on Wednesday, the 16th of March next, was communicated to them in their cells on Saturday forenoon. We do not remember of an instance where the infliction of the awful sentence of the law has been so often and loudly called for, as in the present. Notwithstanding this circumstance, however, the wretched and deluded men were unprepared for the mandate which consigns them to a merited yet ignominious death, and up to the last moment they had entertained strong hopes of a commutation of punishment. When candidly informed of the strong current of public sentiment against them, they both said they thought it very hard, that men should suffer death merely for burning a house, and they appeared utterly insensible of the reckless atrocity of their crime. Crockett thought their offence was not so great as the Pirate De Soto's, and neither of them concealed the disappointment of the feelings of security they cherished, in consequence of the recent inexplicable extension of executive clemency towards that compound of stupidity, imbecility, and villainy—Wade—whose crime was certainly aggravated by causing the horrible death of a weary veteran of the revolution, who sought refuge and repose for the night in Bride's barn.

Appropos, of Wade—he is so exulted by his lucky escape from the gallows, that he lays hold of the stone-hammer *con amore*, as Mr. Lowell says he beat Mr. Vans, and brings it down on the stubborn granite with an appetite.

Walton has resumed the hat making—he has sense enough to behave so well as to ensure whatever degree of comfort his confinement admits of. Though he affected great indifference and equanimity during his trial, his spirits were all up in arms, and when he found himself safe back in his old quarters on Friday night, he betrayed by his tone and manner a consciousness that he had passed through the valley of the shadow of death. He is an unbeliever in Phrenology, and says the Quid Nuncs of this science? decypher the topography of his head by the robography of his life.

Cook, who commenced active life, as a clergyman, and mender of souls, but turned his attention to the curing of bodies, is now employed in making soles.

Cushman, who also abandoned the sacred desk, and the comforts of clerical life in the country, to engage in the shaving of notes, and instead of uttering false doctrines, uttered false pretences, now finds constant employment in shaving malapropos for cabinet work.

Howe, who for many a long year, frizzled the wigs and removed the first buddings of the beard from the cheeks of the youthful dandies, is now finishing his natural and professional life, in smoothing the faces of rough hewn blocks of stone.

Pike, who has led a life of uninterrupted luxury, to supply which he defrauded all who confided in him, by the round thousands at a time, had his nose to the grindstone for the first time on Saturday, when his solitary confinement expired. He squandered the vast sums he embezzled in the haunts of debauchery, and by the blandishments of lavish expenditure, was enabled to assuage the vanity of unguarded innocence, and revel in its ruin. For his triumph over a human being, involving the destruction of her soul's peace, he received the congratulations of the fashionable, as a gay lark, but for stealing a few thousands from a soulless corporation, he was sentenced to hammer stone for seven years!

It is impossible to take even a bird's-eye view of the convicts in the State Prison, without being sensible of the animating influence of the feeling of personal liberty. Of the hundreds confined there, there are hardly a dozen, who do not enjoy all the substantial comforts of regular life and peace, in an infinitely greater degree than ever they did while roaming at large. Wholesome and varied food, regular meals, regular exercise, regular and timely rest, and kindly treatment, they have, and yet, debarred of liberty, how wish!—how wan they look! There is no fire in their eyes—no bloom on their cheeks—no life in their action.—Their blood seems to roll turbidly through their veins; their inert limbs seem to refuse to obey the volitions of their will. As, when congregated together in a mass, the eye embraces a view of the whole, they seem to constitute a dead sea of human nature—their rayless eyes wander listlessly and inexpressibly round, like ripples of water when the sun is veiled in a cloud.

The discipline of the Prison, since the appointment of Mr. Lincoln to the important and responsible office of Warden, has been firm, uniform, and exact, but not humiliating nor irritating. It is strictly military, as will appear from the following example, at the close of the week's labors on a Saturday evening, which are always followed by brief appropriate religious exercises in the chapel. At the ringing of the bell, they leave their respective workshops, and form in the yard, from which they march in single file, to the chapel. At the close of the services, which consisted of a prayer and the reading of a chapter of the Bible, the division officers successively gave the words of command—"First division, rise! March!" "Second division, rise!" &c. They accordingly marched out at the left of the pulpit, and wheeled round between their lines of buckets, and as each division reached the termination of its particular line, its officer gave the words—"Halt!"—"Right face!"—"Cover buckets!"—"Rise buckets!"—"Left face!"—"March!"—They then moved in close order in the direction of the cells which are contained in a shell within a shell. As they passed the kitchen, each one took his double porridge of supper from an opening, and thus doubly armed with broth and pail, each one slipped into his solitary nest as he reached it, in regular order. The cells were then locked, and the Warden addressed himself to such of the prisoners as were in any way peculiarly situated. To one he had a word of kind advice—to another, hope—to another, approval and encouragement; and received for reply promises, prayers, thanks and tears.

Distressing.—A few days since a number of people collected at a store in Union, Me., where three of them, Luther Harmon, a man by the name of Robbins, and a third person, whose name we know not, got into a squabble about the water-pail. The third person took down Harmon, in good nature, when Robbins endeavored to wrench the pail from the hand of Harmon, but could not. Robbins then kicked Harmon three times in the temple with the heel of his boot. The man who was holding down Harmon sprang up, saying to Robbins, "I am not going to hold Harmon down for you to kill him." Harmon got up, said he was much hurt, took a few things and started for home. He was found a short distance from the store, crawling on his hands and knees, and when the wretched man was asked what was the matter he could not speak, but pointed to his temple. The poor man was taken home where he lingered a few days, but never afterwards spoke. He frequently drew the attention of the Doctor and others by pointing to his temple.—*Belfast, Me., Journal.*

The New-Orleans Bulletin of the 4th inst. says: The lamps of the Light House at Cape Florida, have been re-lighted by order of Commodore Dallas, of the U. S. Frigate Constellation, and that Beacon will probably continue to be lighted through the attention of the same officer, till taken in charge again by the legal superintendent.

One of the Messrs Rothschild has undertaken the construction of a rail road from Vienna to Galicia.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Saturday Feb. 20.—In the Senate. It was ordered on motion of Mr. Parker, that the committee on Banks, consider the expediency of regulating the Banks, in the issue of bills under the denomination of five dollars.

Mr. Allen from the committee on the Judiciary, on an order of yesterday, reported a resolve for "submitting to the people, a proposed article of amendment to the Constitution," which was read once and ordered to take a second reading Monday.

In the House.—Several Petitions were presented, severally read and referred.

It was ordered on motion of Mr. Collins of Chester, that the committee on Roads and Bridges, be authorized to decide what tolls should be taken for one horse waggon, at the gate of Chester Turnpike.

Mr. Carter of Lancaster moved a reconsideration of the vote, whereby the House yesterday rejected an order submitted by Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable, for an inquiry into certain particulars relative to Insurance Companies. After a very general discussion, the house refused to reconsider the vote.

Insolvent Debtors.—The consideration of the bill to regulate the assignment and distribution of the property of insolvent debtors, was resumed to day—the substance of the bill was reported last Thursday. An amendment was offered, and adopted, to be added to that part of the bill, which provides that the debtor shall not be discharged from his debts by assignment, if the plaintiff proves that he has fraudulently concealed or reserved any part of his property to the amount of \$100 "which the law does not exempt from taxation." The words in italics constitute the amendment. The bill then passed a third reading.

Destructive Fire.—Methodist Book Concern Destroyed.—A little after 4 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning, the building in Malberry street, called the "Methodist Book Concern," was discovered to be on fire in the second story, and in the course of an hour was entirely destroyed, with all its contents, except a few books which were rescued from the Book-store. The building was 121 feet in length by 52 deep, with a projection in the rear, 100 feet by 48. The whole was of brick, and six stories high, including the basement. The printing establishment of the Concern was very extensive—giving employment to between 60 and 70 compositors, and 33 presses, including one Napier. A great amount of stereotype plates was destroyed in the printing office, together with all the presses, types, &c. The book store of the establishment was one of the most extensive in the United States. The bindery, folding and stitching departments, &c. were upon the same scale. The Book Concern, as most of our readers know, is the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the great central agency by which the various branches of that numerous and worthy denomination are supplied with religious books. The loss therefore, although it does not bear with great severity on individuals, except by turning numbers out of employment, is one which will be extensively felt and deplored. It is believed to be not less, in the aggregate, than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, only \$40,000 of which is insured, and only \$10,000 by solvent Companies. The managers of the Concern applied for insurance in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as well as in New York, but were unable to obtain it, except to the limited extent above stated. The whole number of persons turned out of employ by this calamity, including females employed in folding, stitching, &c. is between two and three hundred. The account books of the Concern, together with a large quantity of stereotype plates, were in the Iron Safe, but whether they are safe in fact, remains to be ascertained. The whole edition of the Christian Advocate, for the present week, was destroyed. The Mail books were fortunately saved. A frame building on each side of the Book Concern, and also one in the rear, was crushed by the falling of portions of the walls, the occupants having previously made their escape. In regard to the origin of the fire, there is some doubt. It is suspected to have been the work of incendiaries; and if the circumstances are rightly stated, this supposition is inevitable.—*Jour. Com.*

A writer in the Talahasse Intelligencer states that at the late sale of lots in St. Joseph, 27 squares out of 48 into which the proposed town is divided, were sold, and including about 30 acres of ground half a mile North of the city, brought the handsome sum of \$375,000. The number of purchasers was upwards of 80. The harbor is represented one of the best on the coast, with a depth, in the channel way, of 30 feet, and a capacity sufficient to accommodate the whole British Navy. The writer is of opinion that St. Joseph will become the great Southern Naval Depot of the United States.—*Jour. Com.*

Diogenes, with all his philosophy, would have learned much, had he lived later. He was wont, in cold weather, to embrace the snow which covered the marble statues of the gods and goddesses; and in warm weather he busied himself in rolling his wine casks through the streets. Yesterday afternoon we saw a greater than Diogenes—a person had taken a brandy cask, sawed a hole about three feet square in the centre, put into the cask a bench, tackled in front a fine well caparisoned horse, and then the owner of the vehicle, with a friend, rode through the streets in his cask, which slipped along very well, head foremost, without wheels or runners.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

Important Movement in New Jersey.—The Committee of the New Jersey Legislature, to whom was referred the proposition of the Camden and Anby Rail Road and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, to sell their works to the State, on certain conditions, have reported in favor of accepting the proposition, and brought in a bill to that effect. The Committee also recommended the acceptance of the offer of the Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road Company and the Trenton and New Brunswick Turnpike Company to take a lease of the first mentioned works for 30 years, at \$459,000 per annum.—*Jour. Com.*

"What is the matter, uncle Jerry," said Mr. —, as old Jeremiah R. was passing by, growing most ferociously. "Matter," said the old man, stopping short—"why, here I've been lugging water all the morning, for Dr. C.'s wife to wash with, and what d'y'e s'pose I got for it?" "Why, I suppose about ninepence," answered Mr. —. "Ninepence be—!" she told me the Doctor would pull a tooth for me some time!"—*Bangor Mechanic.*

The Pantolon.—This pioneer messenger of peace and good will previous to her sailing from Hampton Roads, was visited by Commodore Warrington and the officers attached to the Norfolk station, (where her officers had previously received that attention which was due to their national character and the circumstances of their visit;) on which occasion a salute was fired by the Pantolon, answered by one from the navy yard.—*N. Y. Com.*

In the district of Appen, in Silesia, a woman, aged 100 years, hung herself lately. All her family having been successively conveyed to the tomb, she labored under the idea that God had forgotten to call her out of the world.

The latest advices from St Petersburg state that the orders given by the Emperor of Russia for the augmentation of the Navy, are executing on all sides; and in the spring a new squadron will proceed to sea.

Accounts from St. John's (N F) to the 18th December, represent the Small Pox as raging there to a frightful extent. Upwards of 2000 cases had occurred, and 500 individuals had been swept away by it to the tomb.

At a gin palace in one of the great northern thoroughfares in London, is the following appropriate notice:—"A burial club here; fees are taken at the bar."

The harbor at Belfast, Maine, has not been frozen over but once in 40 years.

Mr Editor.—You may have noticed in the Evening Gazette and Galaxy of Sunday, articles reflecting upon Mr. Reeve for his conduct respecting a note addressed to him concerning the Johnson Benefit. Understanding that reports have been put in circulation that Mr. Johnson is personally interested in getting up an excitement gain I Mr. Reeve—indeed, that he himself was the author of the note to that gentleman, I deem it justice to him, to say explicitly, that he was not in a manner concerned in the arrangements for his own benefit: that he never saw the note addressed to Mr. Reeve, that he did not even know of its having been written.

It was addressed to Mr. Reeve without any consultation having been previously held with Mr. Barry, from the best of motives—it being the wish of the committee, if Mr. Reeve could not delay his departure, to postpone any arrangements for the Benefit—and they therefore refrained from troubling the Manager. It would seem, therefore, doubly a matter of politeness on the part of Mr. Reeve to answer it, that the committee might know what steps to take.

The friends of Mr. Johnson feel much injured that no answer should have been vouchsafed. I was indignant conceiving it to be a personal insult. Indeed I cannot account for it why an answer has not been returned and I beg the public not to attribute any improper agency to Mr. Johnson, who has not only declined any decisive action on his own part respecting the Benefit, but most honorably refrained from giving any advice. I beg, sir, to leave my name with you, that any gentleman who would know the particulars may call on me.

THE AUTHOR OF THE NOTE.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate. On Wednesday 17th, a resolution was adopted to partition off one third of the circular gallery exclusively for the accommodation of the ladies.

Mr. Benton's resolutions were taken up, and Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Ewing, Wall, and Preston addressed the Senate in a desultory debate.

In the House. The New York Relief Bill was taken up, debated, and made the special order of the day for Thursday.

SALE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY—AT CITY HALL.

27	Shares Boylston Ins. Co.	34	adv.
42	" Commercial "	par a 94 pr. ct.	
5	" Fishing "	840.	
5	" Atlantic "	3 pr. ct. adv.	
10	" New England "	43	
5	" Boston & Lowell R. R.	\$560 a 555.	
23	" Boston & Worcester R. R.	24 24 adv.	
4	" Fells & Conant (on the Merrimack river)	\$120.	
8	" Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam Corp.	\$12.	
6	" Roxbury India Rubber Co.	\$88.	
14	" United States Bank	\$125.	
1	" State "	\$64.	
4	" Oriental "	3 pr. ct. adv.	
2	" Hancock "	94	
18	" Merchants "	94	

The Washington Artillery will celebrate their 26th anniversary this day, by firing a salute at 12 o'clock, and partaking of a supper at Medford in the evening.

NOTICE.—The members of the Association for the Promotion of Justice, and those holding subscription papers for the aid and relief of the venerable M. M. Vans, are requested to meet at the Vans Committee Room, at 7 o'clock on TUESDAY evening, Feb. 22.

MARRIED.

In this city on Thursday evening, by Rev Mr. Stow, Mr. Joshua Stetson to Miss Susan G. daughter of Ebenezer Shute, Esq.

By Rev Mr. Robbins, Mr. Augustus C. Mayhew, of Hallowell, Me. to Miss Mary L. Murch, of Ellsworth, Me. At Dorchester, on Thursday evening, Mr. Calvin Davenport to Miss Lydia Davenport.

At Salem, Mr. Ira Maxfield, of Boston, to Miss Susan Dix, of S.

DIED.

In this city on Wednesday, Mr. Eleazer Howard, 64. Last evening, Andrew, infant child of Andrew and Mary F. Geyer, 3-1-2 months.

Deaths in this city for the week ending to-day at noon, 39. Causes: asthma 1, burn 1, consumption 10, child 1, cancer 1, do of the bowels 1, cancer on the breast 1, dropsy 2, do on the brain 1, affection of the brain 1, infantile 2, interperence 3, inflammation of the bowels 1, lung fever 4, measles 1, murdered 1, old age 2, paralytic 1, teething 1, unknown 3. Stillborn 2.

SHIP-NEWS.—BOSTON, 1836.

SATURDAY, February 20.—ARRIVED.

Sch Splendid, Moreton, Eastport.
Sch Irene, Nestor, Harrington.
Sch Eliza Ann, Mitchell, Harrington.
Sch Expedi at, Safford, Portsmouth.
Sch Edward, —, Portsmouth.
Sch Norval, Stanley, Belfast.
Sch Thomas, Elwell, Belfast.

CLEARED.
Brigs Baltimore, Hathaway, Matanzas, by N. & G. Knight & Red Rover, Gridler, Cape Haytien, W. Richardson; schs Augusta Jones, Clark, Portsmouth; N. Cook, Newburyport; P. M. Bark Mary, Barton, New Orleans; Wm Tell, D. Dover.

SUNDAY, February 21.

BELOW.
Brig Anthony, Stetson, Calcutta 11th, Sand Head 22d Sept. Spoke 10th inst. Lat 42, lon 68, ship John Hale, 28 days from New Orleans for Portsmouth, and saw her the 15th steering to the S.

Ship New Jersey, from Liverpool, has cut through the ice and lies at the North side of India wharf.

Letters have been received from Surinam, to Jan 8, per Clio. The Duran, Hodge, hence, 22 days to the river, was dis; Amazon, ditto, Jan 1, hence, 10 days, to leave 20th. The Cook of the Clio is not expected to arrive a week of palsy, which he had some weeks since. One of the crew had his hands frozen in the Bay.

The fishing sch Gov Eustis, Nickerson, Cape Ann, for Provincetown, was driven on Rainsford Island, by the ice, 17th inst. having put in leaky, pumps frozen, &c. Capt. removed to the hospital, one foot badly frozen.

A Southern brig, arrived at Darien, previous to 4th inst., is stated to have taken of the crew of the Aurora, of Ellsworth, 29th Jan, lat 24 lon 37, and put mate and several of her crew on board to get her in. On 2d inst. lat 36, lon 72, these men abandoned her, and went to the Vine, and in bark Cutter.

Sch Maria, Eldridge, of Hingham, from Boston for Richmond, while at anchor 4th inst. at Stewart's Bend, C. C. the wind blowing a gale and a thick snow storm, was obliged to shift her small chain to make a harbor. She was driven ashore at Dennis, by

